

was interested in the Barber company and so was my brother, but I don't remember saying anything in regard to the specifications and the Barber company was many things have happened.

WHITMAN GIVES WARNING OF THINGS TO HAPPEN.

"Yes," Mr. Whitman retorted, "and many more are going to happen." This brought Mr. White to his feet with a protest, but Mr. Whitman appealed to Magistrate McAdoo.

"I protest," Mr. Whitman said to Mr. Magistrate. "Mr. White has no standing in this court," and Mr. White sat down. The witness then testified that his brother, James K. McGuire, had an arrangement with the Barber company by which he was to receive a commission on all asphalt he could sell.

"Since Jan. 1, when Sulzer became Governor, you and your brother have received a commission on all asphalt sold to the State by the Barber Asphalt Company, have you not?" asked Mr. Whitman as he leaned close to the witness.

McGuire's nervous hand went to his mouth, and after a brief interval he replied: "Yes, we have."

Mr. Whitman then obtained from the witness an admission that 400,000 gallons of oil had been sold yearly by the Barber Company to the State and to State contractors—200,000 gallons to each.

"And you and your brother received a commission on each of these sales, both from the State and from the contractors?"

"Yes, sir," McGuire replied, in a low voice.

Q. Didn't you tell Gov. Sulzer that the Barber Asphalt Company was the only one whose asphalt complied with the specifications? A. I did not, because I believe the Warner-Quinn Company had a Trinidad asphalt which was up to specifications.

ADMITTS HE SOUGHT TO SELL ASPHALT TO STATE.

Q. What did you talk to the Governor about? A. Well, I talked about the Barber asphalt because I wanted the asphalt sold to the State, on which I got a commission. I didn't want to see the State get a poor quality.

Q. Why did you give Mr. Sulzer the \$5,000? Wasn't it to further the asphalt contracts of the Barber company? A. No, it was out of pure sympathy for the Barber company. I thought it might help me.

Q. How much have you received in commissions since Jan. 1? A. About \$1,400, under \$1,500. This was put in the joint account of my brother and myself. It's a special account for the Barber company, or which my brother may say. It's distinct from other accounts. It's for what we make or need for things we're interested in.

McGuire said that the account ran about \$5,000 or \$10,000.

Q. How much did you put into this account? A. About \$1,300 or \$1,400. This was paid to me by the United States Asphalt Company, about \$700 for the sale of oil, and \$600 paid by Mr. Johnson, sales agent of the Barber Company.

Q. What did you do for the \$700? A. I spoke to Mr. McGuire of the Highway Department that the asphalt specifications were not being complied with.

INSISTS ON KNOWING WHAT HE DID FOR THE MONEY.

"But what did you do for the money?" asked Whitman.

McGuire failed to answer and Mr. Whitman added:

"You got it for speaking to the Governor. Mr. McGuire, what did you do for the money to get contracts for the Barber Company?"

"He went to Albany and urged that the asphalt specifications be enforced," said the witness. "The Warner-Quinn company, in the opinion of the chemists of the Highway Department, was of an inferior quality, and was that of the United States Asphalt Company."

Q. You stated to the Highway Department that the Warner-Quinn asphalt was inferior, didn't you? A. Yes, and I'll admit I told the same thing to the Governor, although I don't remember doing so.

Q. During the year 1913 you and your brother have received less than \$1,000 from the sales of any products of the Barber Asphalt Company to the State or to contractors? A. The amount we received was \$700, so far as I know that was all we received.

The witness stated further that he asked several persons in the Highway Department to purchase the products of the Barber Company, asphalt and oil.

It. I wanted him to give me something toward that contribution. I had made a check or so afterward he gave me a check for \$750.

Q. Then it wasn't a commission on sales after all? A. I asked Johnson to charge the amount against the commission I should receive.

Q. So you didn't ask for this sum from the asphalt company until you had given the Governor the \$750. A. I didn't ask; it was Mr. Johnson's check to me.

Q. But you've testified that this was a commission to you for sales by the Barber Company? A. Well, it may have been a contribution from Mr. Johnson himself. My commissions have not all been worked out yet.

Magistrate McAdoo then asked McGuire the amount of his commission for oil and asphalt. McGuire replied: "One-half cent per gallon."

The witness then testified that the \$750 he had contributed to Gov. Sulzer "out of sympathy" was from the joint account of George H. and James K. McGuire.

The "bathroom" gift of \$500 to Gov. Sulzer had come from the McGuire & Co. account and so had \$500 contributed for the direct primary.

Q. Why should the Governor have asked you for \$2,500? A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't Mr. Sulzer ask for it because you were getting commission from the Barber Asphalt Company? A. I don't know.

TRIE TO EXPLAIN ANOTHER ASPHALT CHECK.

McGuire explained his check from the United States Asphalt Company by saying that he had gone to the Highway Department and asked that oil be bought from the company.

Mr. Whitman then went into the matter of the 200,000 gallons sold to the State and the one-half per cent commission rate and remarked that the total commission was much more than \$700.

"Yes, but the \$700 is all I've received so far," said McGuire.

"You've not received more than the \$700 from the sales of any products to the State or to contractors since July 1?" Mr. Whitman asked.

"No, sir."

Q. Do you know where your brother James K. is now? A. Yes, he's gone to South America. He's interested in asphalt contracts down there, but he'll be back in a couple of weeks.

Mr. Whitman then switched to the matter of the sandbagging of the up-State contractors.

Q. Didn't you tell Mr. Hennessy that Fowler was collecting from the contractors? A. No, but I'd heard it generally talked of that he was.

The District Attorney then took out a list of contractors and read them to McGuire, asking him if he had not heard that they had contributed.

"Yes, I'd heard so," he said.

Q. But you said in your previous testimony that you hadn't heard it? A. Yes, but now I want to correct my testimony, upon the advice of my counsel."

KILLING DUE TO DOGS OVERRUNNING A BLOCK

Kluger Cleared by Coroner of Henry Blass's Death During a Dog Fight.

During the Coroner's hearing to-day into the circumstances connected with the death of Henry Blass, sixty-seven years old, of No. 230 East Twenty-first street, father of Patrolman Alfred Blass of the Bronx Park Station, and following which Eugene Kluger, a neighbor of Blass, was cleared of suspicion of homicide, it developed that there were forty-two dogs in the block in Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

Blass's death, so the investigation tended to show, was the indirect result of a dog fight on the evening of Oct. 26. Henry Blass owned a dog and Kluger, who lives at No. 23 East Twenty-first street, owned a dog, and the two animals were allowed to play together. On the night in question the two dogs commenced to fight with a third dog, which had been led along the street by two men. An altercation occurred between Blass and the strangers when Blass tried to separate the dogs and Blass was struck and knocked down. He died the next day.

WARSHIPS RUSHED BY THE BRITISH FOR DUTY AT VERA CRUZ

Cruiser Squadron at Midnight Sails Hurriedly From Barbados to Mexican Port.

REFUGEES CROWD CITY.

All American Women Leave Huerta Stronghold for Protection of U. S. Fleet.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 19.

The British cruiser squadron in West Indian waters last night received peremptory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz, and the vessels sailed at midnight.

The British cruiser squadron consists of the three armored cruisers Suffolk, Lancaster and Berwick, and is commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, whose flagship is the Suffolk. The three vessels are of the same type, displacing 9,800 tons. They each carry an armament of fourteen 6-inch, eight 12-pounder and three 3-pounder guns.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Great Britain decided to send the warships to Mexican waters from Barbados in order to protect British subjects should the necessity arise. The decision was arrived at by the British Foreign Office as a result of the general news published in the press of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Mexico and of the advance of the Constitutionalists in the vicinity of the Vera Cruz Railway. No special information has been received by the Government here of any danger to its subjects, and it bears its change of policy on the accounts telegraphed to English newspapers from American sources.

Lord Cowdray, who possesses so many interests in Mexico, had a lengthy conference at his own request with Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador, this afternoon. Lord Cowdray afterwards declined to reveal the precise subject of the discussion, but it is generally surmised that he wanted to obtain information as to how far his Mexican interests were endangered and was desirous of emphasizing to the American Ambassador his denial of the report that he had given financial assistance to Provisional President Huerta.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 19.—Theodus of American citizens from Mexico City continues, forty, mainly women and children, arriving here this morning by train. The fugitives report that comparatively few American women and children remain in the Federal capital.

The battleship New Hampshire sailed from here to-day to join the Louisiana at Tuxpan, where the situation is reported to be threatening and the rebels are said to be preparing again to attack the town.

HUERTA FORCING CONGRESS TO HOLD HIM IN POWER.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—President Huerta planned to-day to submit to the members of his Cabinet the message he proposes to deliver to his newly convened Congress to-morrow. The Cabinet meeting was called for full discussion of the revolutionary party before treating on the subject under discussion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—White House officials made no comment to-day on despatches from Nogales, saying the Constitutionalists had asked William Howard Taft for formal credentials before pursuing negotiations.

Chairman Bacon of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed the situation with the President but declined to comment.

Officials described the situation, so far as it concerned the foreign government, as highly encouraging, and there was some tendency to place more stress upon favorable results of diplomatic pressure than parleys with the Constitutionalists.

Senatorutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the committee, today said he had not communicated with the President and said he was fully supporting the policy of not recognizing Huerta.

After a conference with Senator Sheppard and Representative Henry of Texas, Secretary Garrison to-day decided to have four regiments remain at Fort Bliss. Instructions were telegraphed immediately by the War Department for the Second and Fifth Cavalry, now at Fort Bliss, to remain there with the Tenth and Fifteenth.

SEE A "HITCH" IN DEMAND OF CARRANZA.

The Huerta officials are pleased that Carranza, as a Mexican, is still showing reluctance to reject the interpretation of the United States authorities to reach a working agreement.

So far as has been ascertained early to-day all of the foreign diplomats here, with the exception of Nelson O'Banion, the American Charge d'Affaires, will attend the opening session of Congress. Mr. O'Banion's will not be present, and it is assumed his absence is authorized by instructions from Washington.

HALE AND CARRANZA BREAK NEGOTIATIONS ON MEXICAN AFFAIR.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Nov. 19.—Negotiations between President Wilson's personal envoy, William Howard Hale, and Gen. Carranza were broken off suddenly to-day when the rebel leader prepared to leave for the interior with his staff and provisional Cabinet. Mr.

Some of the Officers of Rescue Ship Pannonia, and a Group of Survivors of the Balmes

(Photographed after their arrival to-day by a Staff Photographer of The Evening World.)



JOSE GUARDIOLA AND HIS FAMILY IN A GROUP WITH FUGITIVE WILLIAMS

SURVIVORS TELL OF FIRE AND THE CALL OF WIRELESS

(Continued from First Page.)

separated the two vessels at the first call. The sea was rough, and while Capt. Capper was willing to begin the work of rescue at once, Capt. Ruiz said that the fire was still under control and he thought it would be best to wait until morning. At the suggestion of Capt. Capper the Balmes was headed for Bermuda, 541 miles away and the Pannonia steamed in the same direction about a mile from the Balmes.

No one except exhausted members of the crews slept on either vessel Thursday night. The excitement among the passengers of the Pannonia was intense. They had seen nothing but rocket signals and did not know what the condition of the Spanish ship might be. When daylight broke and the Balmes became visible she looked like any other ship. There wasn't a sign of smoke or fire visible. But her forward decks were so hot that sailors had to walk about on charred planks. Steam was being forced into the hold through holes that had been bored in the deck plates.

Capt. Ruiz said that about half his crew was temporarily disabled by smoke and he had not a sufficient force to man lifeboats. Capt. Capper, who had already swung three lifeboats from the davits, sent them off to the Balmes in charge of First Officer Harry McConkey at daylight. The gale had gone down, but there was a long swell on the sea.

The companion ladders of the Balmes were lowered and the passengers were directed to leave the ship. The Pannonia's lifeboats at the foot of the ladders rose and fell fifteen feet with the swell, but the skilful work of officers and sailors prevented any accidents.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE RESCUED FIRST.

The first of the Pannonia's boats took off 27 women and children from the Balmes and deposited them safely on the Pannonia. The survivors were passed up the companion ladders of the big Cunarder by a line of husky stewards.

Preparations had been made for the reception of the survivors. Some of the children were practically naked and none was fully clothed. The women and children were sent to the Pannonia's hospital, where they were supplied with clothing by the passengers. The men were made comfortable in the second cabin.

Capt. Ruiz elected to stand by his ship with his crew. Capt. Capper had advised him to get out his cargo of rum and throw it overboard, but Capt. Ruiz said he had tried that expedient and had been forced to give up after 18 casks had been brought up by the steam winch. No one could live down in the hold, where it was necessary to fasten chains to the casks.

"If the fire doesn't burn through into the compartment where the rum is stored," Capt. Ruiz signalled, "we are safe. If it does, the ship will blow up."

Capt. Capper offered to send two officers and twenty men to the Balmes to help fight the fire. Capt. Ruiz said that while he could handle the situation, but he asked the Pannonia to stand by. At 9:16 o'clock Friday morning the last of the three lifeboats of the Pannonia was back on the davits and both ships were steaming toward Bermuda.

Just as the last lifeboat was made fast a black squall swept out of the west. Thunder, lightning and a torrential rain prevailed for an hour and the Balmes was lost to sight. Then the weather cleared and until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, when St. George, Bermuda, was reached, the ships were in sight of each other.

BAGGAGE OF THE RESCUED TAKEN TO THE PANNONIA.

The Pannonia did not go into the harbor, but sent three boats to the Balmes for the baggage of the passengers, which was transferred without mishap. The officers who had the condition of the officers and crew of the Balmes was terrible. Capt. Ruiz had not slept for five days and nights. Many of his men were unconscious on the after deck with the ship's doctor working over them. Time after time members of the fire room and engine room crew had been carried out, overcome by smoke, only to struggle back to duty as soon as they were revived.

As soon as the Balmes was beached the passengers were lowered and the passengers were directed to leave the ship. The Pannonia's lifeboats at the foot of the ladders rose and fell fifteen feet with the swell, but the skilful work of officers and sailors prevented any accidents.

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In St. George harbor tug went alongside and began to flood the hold with water. The fire was practically under control when the Pannonia steamed away Sunday afternoon with her own passengers and crew and the 101 survivors picked up during the fire and vigorously cheering the brave captain and crew of the Balmes.

Jose Guardiola, a widower, on his way to Spain from Cuba with his five motherless children, was a happy man on Ellis Island. He had his hands full with his little brood after the fire was discovered on the Balmes.

ALL HIS CHILDREN PRACALLY WITHOUT CLOTHES.

The members of the crew of the Spanish ship were so busy with the fire that they had no time to look after the passengers. When Guardiola and his children went aboard the Pannonia all the children did not have enough clothes to decently cover one.

The fire was discovered at 9 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 12 by stowage passengers, who found smoke coming into their quarters in the forward part of the ship over No. 1 hatch. A parrot belonging to Guardiola gave the first alarm by screaming and chattering until he had awakened everybody in the section.

A watchman was summoned and he suggested that there was a mattress afire. The smoke increased in volume and one of the ship's officers was sent for it. It did not take him long to discover that the cotton cargo was on fire. About midnight the forward hatch was opened. A great volume of smoke rolled out and Capt. Ruiz, fearful that air would get to the fire, ordered the hatch clamped down, again from that time on the fire was fought through holes bored in the deck.

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LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY-HAIR

Bring Back Its Color and Lustre With Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair black, and restore its natural color, removing every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wool's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening poor hair with Wool's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hair has disappeared. After another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

A Little Boy's Question.

Little Lemuel: What did mother live on before Adam and Eve were driven out of Eden?

M'COMBS "LISTENS" TO TALK OF WAR ON BOSS

Says He Will Do What He Can to Aid Democratic Party.

William M. McCombs, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who was to have gone to Washington to-day, changed his mind at the last minute and remained in New York. The following statement from Mr. McCombs was given out at the City Hall this afternoon by Robert Adamson, Secretary to Mayor Kline.

"I have seen the reports in the papers that I might take part in the sectional conference in the Democratic party in the city. As Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, my duty lies in strengthening the party wherever I can be of assistance. I have given no intimation that I might take part in any local discussion, but have merely listened to what has been said."

"My proposed visit to Washington has nothing to do with the New York situation; nor has my declaration of the honor of the nomination for the Presidency of the National Democratic Club, which I am a governor, any other significance than that I wish to devote as much of my time as possible to my private affairs, so long neglected."

A Little Boy's Question.

Little Lemuel: What did mother live on before Adam and Eve were driven out of Eden?

STOVER IS REMOVED; LA ROCHE WILL HEAD DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

Commissioner Who Disappeared More Than Month Ago Is No Longer Public Officer.

Charles B. Stover, who has been absent from his duties as Commissioner of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond and President of the Park Board since Oct. 15, was removed by Mayor Kline to-day. Louis F. La Roche, examiner of the Park Department for a number of years, who has virtually been in charge of things since Mr. Stover mysteriously disappeared, was appointed Acting Commissioner, with all the powers of the office.

Up to to-day the Mayor had no power to appoint an officer to act in the place of a Commissioner who absents himself from duty. That power was gained by him when he signed an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 18.

Mayor Kline had been led to believe that Commissioner Stover was taking a vacation and would be back at the end of thirty days. The time was up Wednesday. When he did not show up today and had not communicated with the Mayor or sent word of his whereabouts to any of his friends it became necessary to do something, as business was piling up in the Park Department and the plan of designating a member of the Park Board to act as President today in order to sign contracts and papers was awkward and not exactly regular.

Mr. La Roche was assigned to the Park Department from the Comptroller's office. He is fully conversant with the duties of the Commissioner, and while his appointment is reversible at the will of the Mayor, it is considered quite certain that he will hold the office until the present administration goes out of power on Dec. 31.

SIX DUCK HUNTERS MISSING.

Believed to Have Been Drowned From Motor Boat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Six members of a duck hunting party are believed to have lost their lives in Lake Michigan off Evanston. The hunters, rented a motorboat yesterday. They had not returned this morning and a crew from the lifesaving station searched the lake without finding a trace of the boat.

HEARD LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

Four Men Present at Gettysburg Fifty Years Ago Join Celebration.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—Gettysburg did honor to-day to the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery of Lincoln's address on the occasion of the consecration of the Soldiers' National Cemetery here Nov. 19, 1863. Special exercises were held in a local theatre, at which addresses were made by four citizens who heard Lincoln fifty years ago—former Judge William McClean, Prof. J. Calvin Hamilton, Dr. T. C. Billheimer and Dr. P. M. Bickel.

The oration was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Baker and the history of the cemetery was recited by William McSherry.

Other speakers included Dr. J. B. Baker and the history of the cemetery was recited by William McSherry.